

KRAGUYEVATZ BOASTED OF RIFLES IT MADE

Serbs' Chief Arsenal Is City of Bleeding Hearts, Where
3,000 Workmen Produced Arms "as Good as
the American" Brand.

By L. L. LITTLE.

Nish, Oct. 5.—With Bulgarian mobilization in the last week of September, Serbian officials developed additional details of the Serbian arsenal at Kraguyevatz, about 100 miles northwest of Nish, and from there comes permission to go to the front.

John Reed and Boardman Robinson had come to Nish, and were determined to reach Kraguyevatz. Diplomatic Serbia said "Sutra" (perhaps), and there was nothing to do but chafe. But official Serbia loves a joy ride. Earlier in the summer I had aided a colonel and his wife in getting three long rides. The thing was simple. In twenty-five minutes the chief of the Secret Service had gone to the secretary of the Minister of War, and three passes to Kraguyevatz were obtained.

The transfer of thousands of troops to the Bulgarian front had so disarranged train schedules that the usually slow time has been doubled. Twelve trainloads of men from the Austrian front came down in a single day, with flags waving and continuous singing. The Austrian Red Cross had arranged whereby the American Consulate distributes supplies to Austrian prisoners in Serbia. There were goods on hand for Kraguyevatz, and the commander was willing to send clothes on our car. We were off.

At Cuprija we overtook a group of cavalry—troops of which we were to hear more. They moved aside to let us pass. At Paracin we crossed the Morava River on a perfect position bridge, with a French officer in charge, and took to the hill country leading to Kraguyevatz, where the largest ammunition plant of Serbia is located. The road led through the most varied country imaginable. There were a dozen low divides, each giving a view of little gulches, which opened into valleys sprinkled with villages, flocks, corn and tobacco fields. There was the highest pass, which forms a long line, pointing southward between the Morava and the Toppa.

Southwest of Kraguyevatz we captured, after a violent battle, the Toppa bridge, whence roads lead to Nish and Bala Palanka. In the upper Morava Valley, after a hard fight, we took the town of Gredjica, which is the junction point on the road between Vranja and Leskovatz, through the Vlasina Valley. In the region of Katchank the Serbians attacked a column which had advanced, but were repulsed.

In the course of the pursuit of the enemy we captured two mountain guns, with large supplies of munitions. Thus far we have found in Uskub 19,000 rifles of various patterns, 500 cases of powder, 15,000 cases of cartridges and large quantities of other war materials. The Bulgarian headquarters report of October 30, as made public to-day by the Overseas News Agency, says: "The Bulgarian troops, continuing their pursuit of the enemy, have taken Bala Palanka (on the railway between Pirat and Nish). In the Macedonian war theatre the situation is unchanged."

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

The Paris War Office has issued the following report: "Army of the East: Certain detachments of Bulgarian troops which were in occupation of Istib undertook on October 27 a movement of reconnaissance against Kivovak. This movement was repulsed, and our advance posts without an engagement. There has been intermittent cannonading, together with outpost engagements, and a little importance, between Rabrovo, nine miles south of Strumitza, and the Bulgarian front. In the former the enemy made use of one piece of artillery of heavy calibre, but the fire from this cannon wrought no damage. The day of October 29 passed quietly. In the sector of Kivovak there have been engagements between patrols and a little importance, while in the sector to the north of Rabrovo a violent cannonading has been heard in the direction of Velled. No event of importance occurred in the day of October 30 on the Rabrovo-Dedeli front, nor in the direction of Strumitza. The Bulgarian attack on October 30 attacked the heights which we occupy around Kivovak, on the left bank of the Vardar. Their attacks were repulsed."

MONTENEGRO OFFICIAL. The official communication of the Montenegrin War Office, dated October 30, says: "The enemy attacked our positions at Varda. His advance on Bledorho has been stopped, but the combat continues. The Austrian losses have been appreciable. An artillery combat on the Drina is proceeding. The enemy attacked our positions at Varda. His advance on Bledorho has been stopped, but the combat continues. The Austrian losses have been appreciable. An artillery combat on the Drina is proceeding."

SAYS RUSSIA SHOULD TRY TO WIN ROMANIA. Petrograd Paper Expects Japan to Help More in War. Petrograd, Nov. 1.—Developments in the Balkans are being watched with the closest attention by all classes. The "Rech" thinks there is reason in the statement of M. Sazonov, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that he is unable to express his policy in England and France, to explain to the representatives of the nation the causes of German diplomatic suc-

KRAGUYEVATZ 80 OF EACH 100 MEN IN LOOS BATTLE

French Tells How British
Artillery Mowed Down
the Enemy.

ONE COUNTER DRIVE
COST 8,000 MEN

Field Marshal Describes How
Fire Was Expanded by
New Methods.

London, Nov. 1.—The heavy cost of the German counter attacks in Flanders and Artois, where the Kaiser's troops are engaged in determined efforts to drive the Allies from positions threatening Lens, is told in a long official dispatch from Field Marshal Sir John French to Earl Kitchener, published to-night under date of October 15.

For the first time London has realized the intensity of these counter attacks, which have been frequent from the day of the first British offensive, on September 25. Until October 8 the German assaults on the British lines were almost continuous. "Then," writes the Field Marshal, "the Germans delivered an attack, with twenty-eight battalions in the front line and with larger forces in support, which was preceded by a very heavy bombardment on all parts of the German front."

"At all points of the line except two the Germans were repulsed with tremendous loss, and it is computed on reliable authority that they lost 8,000 or 9,000 dead in front of the British and French trenches."

Losses were 80 Per Cent. And again, in his report of the operations of the last few days, the field marshal says: "The returns of casualties for seven German battalions which took part in the attack on October 15, published, show that the losses averaged 80 per cent of the strength of these battalions."

For the repulse of these attacks Sir John French gives great credit to the British troops. In his report of October 15 he tells how the British strengthened their fire by the introduction of new weapons and the skilful handling of the old. The dispatch is mainly a technical military review of the action, the carrying out and the aftermath of the fighting around La Bassée, Loos and Hulluch, but it gives testimony as to the fierceness of the battle.

Dealing with the British losses in the action of September 25, the field marshal says: "I deeply regret the heavy casualties incurred in this battle, but in view of the great strength of the positions, the stubborn defence of the enemy and the powerful artillery by which he was supported I do not think it possible to add that the proportion of slightly wounded was relatively large, indeed."

Field Marshal French here refers to the impact of the artillery and the arrival of British reinforcements, saying: "Since my last dispatch the army has received strong reinforcements, and every reinforcement has been met with a corresponding increase in the strength of the army."

Artillery Greatly Expanded. "Our enemy may have hoped—and not perhaps without reason—that it would be impossible for us, starting from such small beginnings, to build up an artillery force capable of providing for a very large expansion of the army. If he entertained such hopes he now has been proven wrong."

The efficiency of the artillery and the new armaments exceeded all expectations, and during the period under review excellent services have been rendered by the territorial artillery. The repulse of the enemy attack on October 8 in the neighborhood of Loos and Hulluch, with such very heavy losses, shows the capacity of the artillery to effectively deal with a moment's notice."

Gas Squad Beats Enemy. "A detachment was organized for this purpose and took part in the operations commencing September 25 for the first time," says the field marshal. "At the time the enemy was known to have been prepared for such reprisals, our gas attack met with marked success, producing a demoralizing effect which was followed by the capture of a trench. The men undertaking this work carried out their unfamiliar duty with conspicuous gallantry and coolness, and are confident of their ability to more than hold their own should the enemy again resort to this method of warfare."

In the concluding paragraph Field Marshal French pays tribute to the co-operation of the French troops with the British and refers to the arrival in the field from Canada of a new division, which is composed of excellent material.

LAW CLEARS CABINET OF POLITICAL CHARGES

London, Nov. 1.—Andrew Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, who holds the portfolio of Minister of the Colonies, has written to the Agent-General of Tasmania in London, who sought from him a statement refuting the reports published in the Dominions, that the political warfare in England was endangering imperial solidarity, as follows:

"I have now been a member of the present Cabinet for more than four months and can say with absolute confidence that during the whole of that time no political issue of any kind has ever been raised. This is true of the government, and, so far as I can judge, it is true also of the country."

"The whole nation is absolutely united in its determination to carry this war to a successful termination. The only difference of opinion among us is as to whether the strength which ought to come from this material unity, is being most efficiently used in the prosecution of the war."

to critical points, and so stopped our advance, after it had practically passed through the material obstacles. It was a very considerable success, but behind it there are evidently not a few unsolved problems, which the brains of the army must work hard to solve better next time."

Washington, Nov. 1.—The American Consul at Dundee, Scotland, reported to the State Department to-day that a British prize crew was aboard the Llama when she stranded, but he gave no details. His dispatch was the first intimation that the Llama had been seized by British naval authorities.

Secretary Lansing would not comment on the seizure of the Llama. No information has been received as to the reasons for the seizure, nor for the seizure, reported yesterday, of the American steamer Hocking.

It is understood that the department is seriously concerned over the reported British contention that a ship's status depends on ownership exclusively, and not on registry. State Department officials admit that changes of registry advantageous to enemies need not be recognized by belligerents, but it is not known to what extent this principle may apply in the present instances.

It is unlikely that any specific protest will be entered until the cases are before the British courts. This has been the attitude of the department heretofore, though notice has been served on Great Britain that court decisions based otherwise than on accepted international law will not be recognized by the United States.

Llama's Owner Blames American Commissioner. Richard Wagner, president of the American Transatlantic Company, is inclined to rest the blame for the seizure of the American steamer Hocking on E. T. Chamberlain, United States Commissioner of Navigation. The Chamberlain's delay in granting American registration for the boat, Mr. Wagner said, caused a suspicion among British officials that the company's ships were owned by German capital.

"I do not know of any reason why our ship should be seized. I have read in the newspapers that the Hocking was on the so-called British black list, but I have never received any official communication to that effect."

"We sent a telegram to Secretary Lansing asking him to find out the reason of the seizure and file a protest, and have never received any official communication to that effect."

The Hocking was going in ballast to Norfolk to load coal for Argentina. She was transferred to American registry last month on her return from a South American voyage. The ship is owned by the American Transatlantic Company, and is registered in the United States. She is a cargo ship, and is not a passenger ship.

SEIZED AMERICAN SHIP WRECKED

Oil Tank Steamer Llama,
Under British Prize Crew,
Goes Aground.

NO REASON GIVEN
FOR HER SEIZURE

United States Awaiting with
Some Anxiety Details of
Plight of Vessel.

Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, Nov. 1.—The American tank steamer Llama, with a cargo of oil, stranded yesterday morning on Skae Skerries, Westray Firth. Holes were pierced in all except two of her tanks. Twenty-seven members of the crew were landed. The others, with her captain, are standing by the vessel. Another steamer is in attendance.

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POPE NOT SEEKING PEACE. Will Not Take Initiative for Benefit of Austro-Germans. Rome, Nov. 1.—Premier Dato said to-day that he had no official information concerning the report that Prince von Buelow, ex-German Chancellor, would come to London to present a peace proposal. The Premier said that King Alfonso might be willing to consider peace negotiations at present, but he would not be likely to succeed.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE OPEN TODAY J.M. Gidding & Co.

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able to call for personal inspection.

DE FOREST INVENTS
ZEPPELIN DETECTOR
Submits Device Which Records
Air Waves to Britain.
London, Nov. 1.—A system by which approaching Zeppelins can be located is claimed to have been discovered by Lee de Forest, an American inventor, who has just arrived in England, says "The Daily Express."

Especially in the Berlin suburbs women wait for hours and sometimes all night in front of shops where fat is sold. Two thousands have to go home without being able to make purchases, without being able to open the shops. The women smash doors and windows, and from time to time some of them are arrested.

Dead Reveal Loss of Bark. London, Nov. 1.—The bodies of three men taken from a small boat bearing the name Wolfe were landed to-day at Cromarty, Scotland. It is assumed that the Swedish bark Wolfe, a 1,300 tons, has been sunk in the North Sea.

How loss to your estate may be avoided
Very often loss to estates managed by individual executors and trustees occurs through lack of knowledge and experience rather than through any intentional dishonesty. The individual executor and trustee may have the best intentions, and yet manage the estate improperly, because his training for such duties has been inadequate.

No one need run the risk of having his estate managed improperly, when the Trust Company, with its special facilities for handling trust business, is available for appointment under will.
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Who will be the champion for 1915—Rest, Burman, Aitken, Pickenbaker or Mulford?
See the thrilling record-breaking contest between these winning drivers of the year!
Before the grand race starts there will be thrilling feats of
AVIATION
World-famous air men will fly upside down, carry passengers, loop the loop, etc.
Events Start at 2 P. M.
Free parking space for holders of Box and Grand Stand tickets.
Admission \$1, including seat in open stand, Grand Stand, including admission, \$2. Boxes (6 seats), \$18. Box (10 seats), \$30. Unreserved seats, \$1.00. Unreserved seats, \$1.00. Unreserved seats, \$1.00.

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